ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE YEAR

1956

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REPORT

of

The Director of Agriculture, 1956

The Chairman, Board of Agriculture:

I have the honour to submit a report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1956.

1. AGRICULTURE IN 1956.

Weather conditions, although somewhat abnormal, were generally favourable throughout the year. Two severe hailstorms occurred in January, and during one of these storms, hailstones as large as golf balls were recorded. The months of April, May and June were very dry, when only 3.82 inches of rain fell during the three months. This dry period, however, did not adversely affect the spring crops of vegetables, for these had almost reached maturity when the drought commenced. The rainfall registered at the Agricultural Station for 1956 was 56.15 inches. The highest monthly precipitation was 11.26 inches in January, while the lowest was recorded in June with 0.90 inches. Winds of severe gale force steered clear of the Colony during the hurricane season. It may therefore be said that the weather was again a contributing factor to the continued heavy yield of vegetables and citrus fruit.

Vegetable Production

The higher production of vegetables recorded for 1955 was well maintained throughout the year under report. This is again borne out by the business transacted at the Government Wholesale Marketing Centre. In 1956, produce to the value of £59,630 was purchased, compared with £47,326 in 1955. Potatoes formed a large part of this increased business. Locally grown potatoes were in sufficient supply to fulfil all demands of the Colony from the 1st February to the 30th September. Mechanization is largely responsible for the increased acreage under potatoes, but other factors, such as the improved quality of seed obtained from Canada, brought about by the annual visit of the Director of Agriculture to inspect the potatoes in the growing season in Eastern Canada, cannot be overlooked. The continuation of the Board of Agriculture's policy of planned production and marketing and the continued co-operation of the Bermuda Supplies Commission to place embargoes on the importation of specific vegetables when local production is adequate to supply the demand has undoubtedly contributed largely to the present healthy state of vegetable growing.

The Easter Lily Trade

The acreage of Easter lilies for the production of flowers remains at a fairly constant figure of 25 acres. A ready market continues to be found in the eastern United States and Canada. Flowers to the value of £30,000 were exported in 1956. As stated in the report for 1955, growers are still very reluctant to eliminate the virus-diseased plants, with the result that stocks are continuing to decline. By careful roguing, the Department of Agriculture has shown that existing stocks can be kept healthy.

Citrus Culture

Practically all citrus trees produced an exceptionally heavy crop of fruit. For the first time since citrus culture was started in 1944, it was found essential to recommend to the Bermuda Supplies Commission that an embargo be placed on the importation of oranges, lemons and grapefruit, with effect from the middle of December. As a result of this embargo, locally grown oranges and lemons were used by the 20th February, 1957, but it is estimated that the crop of grapefruit will last until April.

Realizing that the citrus crop would be heavy, the Citrus Growers Association gave full consideration to a system of marketing the fruit. Many problems arose in this connection. Some growers felt it more advantageous to negotiate the sale of their own fruit rather than sell through one organization. However, with the experience gained it is thought a marketing system will arise which will be both beneficial to the growers and distributors. Another school of thought which will undoubtedly be explored during 1957, is that the bulk of the fruit should be sold through the Government Wholesale Marketing Centre. The quality of the fruit is exceptionally high and therefore warrants a proper system of distribution, so that all would-be purchasers of local fruit may have the opportunity to use local fruit in preference to imported.

The spraying programme as carried out by the Department of Agriculture again proved that good control of rust mite and scale insects can be obtained by the application of five sprays throughout the year.

Locally budded citrus trees were again offered for sale from the Department's nursery, and full advantage of this service was taken by the general public.

Dairying

Despite the loss of arable and pasture land, dairying is still one of the most important branches of agriculture in Bermuda. During the year under review, the dairy farmers produced **550,796** gallons of raw milk, valued at £151,848. In addition to this, it is estimated that dairy cattle privately owned produced **145,600** gallons of raw milk for family use. In 1956 there were twenty-five milk producers who employed fifty-one labourers on a full-time basis; they used 718 acres of pasture land and 72 acres of arable land for the growing of fodder crops.

Poultry

The production of eggs continues to expand. It is estimated that locally produced eggs amounted to 400,000 dozen in 1956. This is 100,000 dozen more than in the previous year. Figures show that one poultry keeper produced nearly half of this amount. Many of these birds are housed in the old naval hospital at Ireland Island. This is indeed a very worth while effort and is certainly the largest single egg producing unit ever operated in the Colony. The average monthly consumption of eggs in Bermuda is 52,250 dozen. Local poultrymen are, therefore, producing almost 66% of this figure.

Dressed poultry meat is another important branch of the poultry industry. This product is of a very high quality and continues to be sold at prices which compare very favourably with the imported counterpart.

The sixth annual poultry show was held in January under the auspices of the Bermuda Poultry Fanciers Society. The enthusiasm of the poultry exhibitors has undoubtedly contributed to the general expansion of the poultry industry.

Other Animal Products

The Government Veterinary Officer reports that he inspected in the slaughter houses:— 1,523 carcases of pork, 296 of veal and 212 of beef during the year under report. This meat was all consumed in the Colony.

Apiary culture continues to thrive. There is a ready market for local honey.

II. REAFFORESTATION SCHEME — PARKS DIVISION.

The Board of Agriculture's plan to incorporate the Reafforestation Scheme in the Parks Division of the Department of Agriculture was given legislative approval in June. The formation of the Parks Division was a natural follow-up of the work conducted under the authority of the general reafforestation scheme. Legislative approval became necessary in view of the vast amount of work which had been undertaken, but which was not strictly in accordance with the Reafforestation (Compulsory Powers) Act, 1952. Having secured the approval to form the Parks Division, the Colony was divided into three sections, of three parishes each, with a Superintendent in charge of each section, responsible for all of the work in his section, such as felling dead trees, planting and general maintenance work of the roadside plantings and wayside parks. The new arrangement worked extremely well.

Felling Dead Trees

The felling of dead trees was purposely slowed down due to the arrangement with the newly formed company, Bermuda Decors, Ltd. Government agreed to hand over on the site all the material which was normally burnt during felling operations. As this company could not start their operation as soon as expected, it was considered inadvisable to have too much of this material lying on private property. It was not practicable to haul the material to other sites. However, despite this handicap, the clearance of the Golf Courses was completed. Seventy-five per cent of the roadsides in the eastern parishes were cleared of dead trees to the one hundreed feet mark, fifty per cent in the central parishes and twenty-five per cent in the western parishes.

Planting

More emphasis was placed on planting the cleared areas than in previous years. Over 15,000 plants were used in the various planting schemes.

Maintenance of Roadside Plantings and Hedges

In addition to the maintenance of the roadside plantings made under the reafforestation scheme, the Department of Agriculture assumed responsibility for the upkeep of roadside hedges, previously undertaken by the Public Works Department. This increased the work of the Department very considerably, having in the region of one hundred miles of hedges to prune at frequent intervals throughout the year.

There appears to be less cases of vandalism of the roadside plantings than in former years, but trouble is still being experienced with cattle eating the young trees.

Wayside Parks

The earlier plantings are now showing up to good advantage and with the neat appearance of the wayside parks, the roadsides are beginning to show a

great improvement. Extensive plantings were made at Scaur Hill in Somerset and Potters Field, Devonshire. It will take two or three years before these two areas become properly established. Plans for Potters Field include the planting of a representative collection of trees, shrubs and palms which thrive in Bermuda. This area will be eventually known as the Arboretum.

III. ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

The posts of Assistant Director and Plant Pathologist were combined as one post. The following summary of this officer's report gives some indication of the detailed investigations carried out during the year.

Biological Control

Investigations which were begun by the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control in 1955 on the oleander scale, **Pseudaulacaspis pentagona** Targ., and the green shield scale, **Pulvineria psidii** Mask. were continued during the year. Dr. F. J. Simmonds, head of the Trinidad laboratory of the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control made three visits to the Colony to carry out these studies. Mr. F. D. Bennett, also from the Trinidad Station, was in Bermuda for six weeks during the summer in connection with this work.

A method of surveying roadside oleander hedges to determine whether the two scales were increasing was devised in 1955 and was again practised in 1956. Results of these surveys (conducted during March, May and September) indicated that there were seasonal fluctuations in scale abundance. A definite increase in green shield scale occurred during the summer, probably due, at least in part, to the abnormally dry weather experienced during the early summer.

There is a general correlation between the presence of the Argentine ant, **Iridomermex humilis** Mayr. and severity of scale attack. Further spread and increase in numbers of the Argentine ant may complicate efforts to control these scales by biological means.

An additional factor of possible importance in this connection is the effect that "chameleons" (**Anolis grahami** and **A. leachi**) are having on populations of ladybirds of several species which have been introduced to control the scales on oleander. The lizards certainly feed on the ladybirds and their larvae, and may very well be a major factor in preventing the effective control of the scales.

Chemical Control

More than 80,000 gallons of spray were put out on citrus during the course of the year. Five applications were made: these included one oil spray, one copper spray and three sulphur sprays. Malathion was incorporated in the sulphur spray to control aphids and soft scales. This schedule resulted in very clean fruit in the great majority of orchards. Heavy crops of fruit were common, but fruit size was reduced in many orchards due to the very dry spring and summer.

An outbreak of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly, **Ceratitis capitata** Wied., was recorded during the late summer and serious losses in some citrus orchards in Warwick and Paget parishes resulted. Early ripening of the fruit and mild weather favoured the attack. Bait sprays were used as a means of controlling the outbreak.

A great deal of information was gathered on the methods currently being employed in Florida to control the Mediterranean Fruit Fly. Excellent control is being achieved in that State through the use of bait sprays, employing protein hydrolysate as the attractant. Research workers in Florida are confident that the Fruit Fly can be eradicated by using these new bait sprays.

With new control methods and materials now available, it should be possible for local citrus growers to protect their fruit from the ravages of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly. In the ensuing years every effort will be made to encourage and direct a control campaign against this serious pest.

Malathion 56% emulsifiable liquid used at the rate of 3 pints per 100 gallons of water gave an excellent control of the cedar scale, **Carulaspis minima** Targ., in tests conducted during the year under report.

Under the direction of Mr. A. G. Dustan a new project was undertaken in the autumn of 1956, having for its ultimate object the development of a control method for land crabs, **Gecarcinus lateralis** Frem., which would be cheap enough for use by farmers and large property owners. Considerable attention has been given to bran baits containing a suitable poison and attractant. The poisons under test are Paris green, DDT, Dieldrin and Malathion. Salt and molasses have been used as possible attractants, but molasses was found to be unsuitable. It is thought that the water in the bait probably acts as a strong attractant, although in the baits salt has always been added. The bait which has given the best result is composed of bran 20 lbs., DDT (50% wettable powder) 1 lb., salt ½ lb. and water 3½ gallons.

Study of Other Insects

A good deal of public concern was aroused by an unusually heavy outbreak of a tiny fly known as the eye-gnat, **Hippelates pusio** Leow. This insect is no newcomer to Bermuda, having been recorded in Ogilvie's "Insects of Bermuda" (1928). It has an annoying habit of flying about one's face and eyes, and can cause a great deal of discomfort in so doing. The activity of the fly is closely associated with weather conditions, particularly those of temperature and humidity. It is only of importance from May to September. When frequent rain showers occur during these warm months, the eye-gnat is extremely active. During August and September of 1956 it was almost impossible to sit outside or work in the garden without being constantly annoyed by this fly.

Although this pest is of no importance to agriculture, this Department is carrying out a thorough investigation of the eye-gnat, because of its annoyance to human beings and animals. Studies carried out on the life history and habits of this pest by workers in California and the Southern United States indicate that the eye-gnat breeds in newly disturbed soil, particularly that which has a generous amount of fresh organic matter incorporated in it.

Herbicides

Work carried out by the Assistant Director and Mr. A. G. Dustan during the past four years resulted in the use, on a commercial basis, of the weed killer CMU as a control for weed growth in lily fields. In 1956 several tests were carried out to determine the tolerance of lilies to CMU and also to indicate if there was any danger of accumulation of this material in the soil.

These tests revealed that there is a wide margin of safety to protect lilies from any possible harmful effects which might result from overdoses of CMU, since the rate now recommended for general use in lily fields is 2½ lbs. per acre.

Further tests with Kuron 2% showed that the wild onion, **Northoscordum fragrans,** could be successfully controlled by a programme of spraying and cultivation.

IV. HORTICULTURE.

Towards the end of the year the vacant posts of Reafforestation Officer and Horticulturist were filled by the appointment of Mr. D. J. Moore and Mr. J. H. Jones respectively. The filling of these two posts has improved the horticultural activities of the Department. Greater activity will now be possible in the propagation of plants, and general horticultural education.

Nursery Work

Despite the shortage of staff, the distribution of plants was well maintained throughout 1956. The total number of plants despatched from the nursery amounted to 25,091.

Citrus Propagation

The propagation of citrus was continued during the year under report. Over one thousand trees have been sold since locally budded trees were offered for sale in November, 1955. Due to the dry weather which prevailed in the early part of the year, growth of the budded trees was not so rapid as the previous year.

V. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Control of Animal Diseases

Of the 1,249 dairy cattle tested for tuberculosis in 1956 only one reactor was found. This is a great improvement over the previous year, when eight animals reacted to the tuberculin test.

In the case of Bangs disease, 147 calves were vaccinated with strain 19 Brucellosis abortus vaccine.

The Government Veterinary Officer reports that of 1,523 carcases of pigs inspected in the slaughter houses no sign of hog cholera was seen. During the year 576 pigs were vaccinated as a prevention against cholera.

An amendment was made to the Agriculture (Control of Animal Diseases) Regulations, 1947, which makes it compulsory for all dogs and cats entering Bermuda to have been vaccinated with an anti rabies vaccine within one year prior to arrival in the Colony.

Improvement of Livestock

One pure bred Guernsey bull was imported under the Board of Agriculture scheme for the improvement of livestock.

The stock of pure bred poultry has been well maintained, and new importations were made during the year.

VI. WHOLESALE MARKETING CENTRE.

Produce to the value of £59,630 was purchased by the Wholesale Marketing Centre, which is slightly over £12,000 more than in the previous year. The potato crop of 29,606 bushels, compared with 22,166 bushels in 1955, was mainly responsible for this increased business.

The following figures show the actual value of the purchases made each year since the inception of the Planned Production and Marketing Scheme in 1949.

1949	£16,585
1950	24,392
1951	34,975
1952	38,644
1953	34,553
1954	33,726
1955	47,326
1956	59,630

In spite of repeated requests and demonstrations, some farmers continue to send to the market inferior produce, and expect to be paid full price. It appears, in many cases, that insufficient supervision is given to the farm helpers when harvesting and packing the produce.

Three stall holders operated the retail section of the market throughout the year.

VII. AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The twenty-first Agricultural Exhibition was held on 18th, 19th and 20th April. This exhibition was referred to by many people as one of the best staged in Bermuda. Three hundred and eighty-eight exhibitors took part in the show, with two thousand four hundred and seventy individual exhibits. The commercial floral and group display section was extremely well staged. Undoubtedly this section contributed a great deal to the success of the exhibition.

Floral Pageant

For the first time in recent years, the Department of Agriculture entered a float in the Bermuda Chamber of Commerce Floral Pageant held in April. The float depicted a market basket laden with fruit and vegetables. It was judged the most original entry in the pageant.

Annual Citrus and Poultry Show

The annual citrus exhibition, poultry show and beekeepers display were held jointly at the Agricultural Station under the auspices of the Citrus Growers Association, Poultry Fanciers Society and Beekeepers Association during the second week in January.

VIII. EXTENSION WORK.

Publications

The circulation of the monthly Agricultural Bulletin was well maintained throughout the year. Other bulletins published in 1956 include:—

Trees, Shrubs, Palms and Succulent Plants, Bulletin No. 26
(Third Edition)
by Gordon R. Groves and revised by Gordon Scott

Guide to Vegetable Protection
Bulletin No. 28
by I. W. Hughes

Oleander Scale Investigations in Bermuda
by F. J. Simmonds

Yellowing of Lilies Corrected with Iron
by A. G. Dustan

Chemical Control of Weeds in Lily Fields
by A. G. Dustan and I. W. Hughes

Lectures and Broadcasts

Lectures were given by members of the staff to various organizations and schools on agricultural and horticultural subjects.

Full advantage was taken of the time donated by the Bermuda Broadcasting Company, Ltd. on the air every second Wednesday in each month by this Department.

Advisory Visits

As in previous years, many advisory visits were made by members of the staff in response to requests received from the general public. Many questions connected with pest control and general horticultural matters were dealt with.

IX. AGRICULTURAL STATION.

Ornamental Grounds

It is again a pleasure to report that the ornamental grounds of the Agricultural Station were maintained in fine condition throughout the year under review. Great credit is due to the officers responsible for this work. Many people regard the Agricultural Station as one of the beauty spots of the Colony, and some have suggested that the name 'Agricultural Station' does not adequately describe the place. The term 'Botanic Garden' would be much more appropriate. A change in name is, therefore, under consideration by the Board of Agriculture.

During recent years, more time has been given to the labelling of the plants. It is, therefore, hoped to continue this aspect of the work so that the majority of the outstanding plants will bear the name, and country of origin. Plans are also under consideration to increase the plant collections, by the establishment of a rose garden, using all the types of roses which flourish in Bermuda. It is planned to renovate the rock garden, and increase the variety of plants suitable for this work.

Trial Plots

The trial plots were chiefly used to check the incidence of virus diseases in the imported seed potatoes, by planting a sample of each consignment of seed imported from Canada. This trial has been of considerable interest, not only to the growers, but also to the seed potato importers.

A strawberry trial was continued, but due to the very dry spring, the crop was so poor that the trial was abandoned for 1956.

An experiment designed to show the effect of copper fungicides on the yield of potato crops was undertaken by the Assistant Director. The work was started in November, 1955 and terminated in January, 1956. Results indicated that copper (in this case in the form of fixed copper) could appreciably reduce potato yields. The yields from four potato plots receiving copper sprays were 10% less than from untreated plots which were used as checks. The plots receiving the organic fungicide manzate, and those receiving only insecticidal sprays (DDT) showed no decrease in yield. Late blight was not a factor in the experiment, there being no late blight recorded in the check plots. The value of the experiment was that it indicated that copper can very definitely cause reductions in potato yields.

The Assistant Director further stated in his report that despite this tendency for copper sprays to reduce potato yields, it is still felt that no change should be made in the recommendation for control of blight on potatoes. While organic fungicides will often result in better yields, they must be applied at least every seven days if they are to give adequate protection against blight, and local farmers seldom spray more than once every two weeks.

X. FINANCIAL.

It will be observed from the financial statement, appendix "B", compiled from records kept at the Department of Agriculture, that the total allocation of funds for 1956 was £190,530. of which £180,013 was spent. Departmental receipts, including the resale of vegetables purchased through the Wholesale Marketing Centre and monies received for services rendered to the public, amounted to £70,655, see appendix "A". If the receipts be deducted from the total expenditure the actual operating cost of the Department of Agriculture for 1956 was £109,358.

Appendix "C" shows the actual cost of the Wholesale Marketing Centre.

XI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

I wish to record my grateful appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Board of Agriculture for their valuable help and guidance throughout the year. In addition to the regular Board meetings, many Committee meetings were held. The members of these Committees spared no effort to solve the problems presented. To the members of the staff of the Department of Agriculture I wish to again express my thanks for the very loyal support and for the able and energetic manner in which they discharged their duties. To the numerous members of the public and especially to the membership of the many organizations connected with agriculture and horticulture for the splendid co-operation in the many activities of the Department in which they gave their assistance. I likewise express my sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

GORDON R. GROVES,
Director of Agriculture.

28th February, 1957.

APPENDIX "A"

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FOR YEAR 1956

Vote 2 (a)	Marketing Centre	£59,630 14 5
2 (b)	Service to Citrus Growers	2,228 4 2
2 (c)	Reafforestation services	1,782 7 6
2 (d)	Other receipts	7,013 17 3
		£70,655 3 4

APPENDIX "B"

EXPENDITURE FOR PERIOD JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1956

Vote	Services	Amount of Vote	Expenditure	Balance lapsing
1	Fees to members of Board	300 0 0	115 4 0	184 16 0
2-7, 9, 10, 12	Salaries Established Officers	9,453 0 0	7,706 10 11	1,746 9 1
8	Special allowance, C. A. Baker	312 0 0	104 0 0	208 0 0
11	Special Allowance, T. A. Hollis	400 0 0	400 0 0	—
13-15	Salaries non-Established Officers	2,640 0 0	2,261 0 0	379 0 0
16	Bonus to Established Officers	911 0 0	735 7 10	175 12 2
17	Bonus to non-Est. Officers	264 0 0	224 11 10	39 8 2
18	General grant	5,000 0 0	4,768 13 3	231 6 9
19	Control of animal diseases	2,000 0 0	1,124 3 6	875 16 6
20	Control of plant diseases	2,000 0 0	1,988 6 7	11 13 5
21	Horticulture	3,050 0 0	2,876 8 0	173 12 0
22	Government House gardens	3,000 0 0	2,961 14 7	38 5 5
23	Departmental contingencies, etc	400 0 0	399 5 8	14 4
24	Packing House supplies, etc	2,000 0 0	1,625 4 0	374 16 0
25	Cold Storage plant operation	3,500 0 0	3,444 8 0	55 12 0
26	Upkeep and operation of agricultural equipment and motor vehicles	4,500 0 0	4,176 8 7	323 11 5
27	Purchase of agricultural machinery	1,000 0 0	404 9 4	595 10 8
28	Purchase and storage of agricultural supplies	600 0 0	580 10 0	19 10 0
29	Purchase and storage of agricultural produce for resale	65,000 0 0	62,548 8 8	2,451 11 4
30	Agricultural exhibitions	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	—
31	Biological Control	6,000 0 0	5,949 9 2	50 10 10
32	Reafforestation and roadside planting	60,000 0 0	59,600 10 3	399 9 9
33	Replacement of motor vehicles for reafforestation	5,500 0 0	4,109 1 9	1,390 18 3
34	Service to citrus growers	3,000 0 0	2,993 14 11	6 5 1
35	Publications	400 0 0	306 7 9	93 12 3
36	Agricultural and horticultural extension work	750 0 0	325 16 2	424 3 10
37	Maintenance of parks and gardens	3,850 0 0	3,644 13 8	205 6 4
38	Replacement of equipment lost by fire	1,500 0 0	1,461 16 7	38 3 5
39	Grant to Arbor Societies	200 0 0	177 7 3	22 12 9
		£190,530 0 0	£180,013 12 3	£10,516 7 9

APPENDIX "C"

Cost of Operating Wholesale Marketing Centre

Salaries of Marketing Officer and Assistant Marketing Officer	£ 1,815	0	0
Operation of Cold Storage Plant, labour, rent and electricity	3,444	8	0
Purchase of vegetables for resale	62,548	8	8
	£67,807	16	8

Receipts

Sale of Vegetables in 1956	£59,630	14	5
Stock in hand 31st December, 1956	461	5	0
	£60,091	19	5

APPENDIX "D"

PRODUCTION OF GROUND CROPS, ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND LIVESTOCK POPULATION

Crops

VEGETABLES

Commodity	Area under crop expr. in acres	Avg. yield per acre in lbs.	Total yield in lbs.	Unit Value	Farm Value
Beans	42	4,000	168,000	1/6	£ 12,600
Beets	20	8,000	160,000	7d.	4,416
Broccoli	22	2,500	55,000	1/6	4,240
Cabbage	55	10,000	550,000	7d.	16,041
Carrots	60	12,000	720,000	8d.	24,000
Onions	18	10,000	180,000	8d.	6,000
Potatoes, Irish	260	10,000	2,600,000	5d.	54,166
Potatoes, Sweet	60	8,000	480,000	6d.	12,000
Tomatoes	45	9,000	360,000	1/4	24,000
Miscellaneous	50	8,000	400,000	7d.	11,606
Bananas	130	10,000	1,300,000	8d.	45,000
	762		6,973,000		£219,069

CITRUS

Area under cultivation in acres	No. of trees	Avg. yield per tree in dozens	Total yield in dozens	Unit value	Farm value
81	11,700	10	117,000	5/0	£29,250

LILY BULBS AND FLOWERS

Area under cultivation in acres	No. of bulbs planted	No. of bulbs exported	Value	No. of boxes of flowers exported	Value
25	1,000,000	3,200	£163	9,290	£30,080

Animal Products

MILK

Total Production expressed in gallons	Value
696,396	£190,514

MEAT PRODUCTS

Beef in lbs.	Value	Veal in lbs.	Value	Pork in lbs.	Value	Poultry in lbs.	Value
99,000	£7,475	29,600	£2,200	304,600	£30,460	130,000	£26,000

EGGS

Expressed in dozens	Unit Value	Value
400,000	5/-	£100,000

Livestock Population

DAIRY ANIMALS

Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Total
1,249	130	21	1,400

HORSES

Farm and Truck	Carriages	Race Horses	Total
40	25	40	105

PIGS

Sows	Boars	Store Pigs	Piglets	Total
425	55	1,500	1,000	2,980

GOATS — 375.